PENDULUM® AquaCap™ Herbicide

For Use as a Preemergent Weed Control Herbicide in Turfgrasses, Landscape or Grounds Maintenance, Noncropland Areas and Ornamental Production

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
pendimethalin, N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2, 6-dinitrobenzenamine	38.7%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	61.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

(1 gallon contains 3.8 lbs. of microencapsulated pendimethalin in an aqueous carrier.)

EPA Reg. No. 241-416 **EPA Est. No.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/¡PRECAUCIÓN!

Si usted no entiende la etiqeta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See next page for First Aid instructions and additional Precautionary Statements

For more information, please visit our web site

www.turffacts.com

Net Contents:

BASF
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night, 800-832-HELP (4357).	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS CAUTION!

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemically resistant to these products are listed below. For more options, refer to Category **A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and /or barrier laminate
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instruction for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240)(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

BASF Corporation does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to turf or ornamentals.

DO NOT APPLY this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DO NOT APPLY **Pendulum AquaCap** in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

Not for use for commercial seed production.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of **24** hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL OR CROP INJURY.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT STORE BELOW 15° F. Extended storage at temperatures below 15° F can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of container. If crystallization does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature (70° F) and rock occasionally until crystals dissolve.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Observe all cautions and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with **Pendulum AquaCap**. The use of **Pendulum AquaCap** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

DISCLAIMER

The label instructions for the use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on research and field use. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Turf injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the use of, or application of the product contrary to label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of BASF Corporation (BASF). All such risks shall be assumed by the user.

BASF shall not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on this label. User assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner not specifically set forth on this label.

BASF warrants only that the material contained herein conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the use therein described when used in accordance with the directions for use, subject to the risks referred to above. BASF DOES NOT MAKE OR AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED AND EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF **PENDULUM AQUACAP**. In no case shall BASF or the seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

BASF makes no other express or implied warranty, including other express or implied warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY. User assumes the risk of any use contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable by BASF.

MODE OF ACTION

Pendulum AquaCap is a meristematic inhibitor that interferes with the plant cellular division or mitosis and cell elongation in the growing points of shoots and roots of susceptible weeds. When susceptible weeds germinate in the treated area, they contact the herbicide and both shoot and root growth stops. Translocation of the herbicide within the plant is limited. Affected weeds die shortly after growth is stopped, usually before emergence from the soil.

GENERAL INFORMATION

APPLICATION USE SITES:

Pendulum AquaCap is recommended for preemergence control of grasses and certain broadleaf weed species as they germinate in any turfgrass site (golf course, lawns, sod farms and other turf areas) and landscape ornamental maintenance areas. Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multifamily dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, prairie grass areas and sod farms.

Pendulum AquaCap can be applied for general grounds maintenance in areas such as parking lots, driveways and roadsides, alleyways, bike and jogging paths, vacant lots, buildings, stone gardens and gravel yards, markers and fence lines, and mulch beds. It may be used under asphalt or concrete treatments as part of a site preparation program.

Pendulum AquaCap is recommended for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate **in any noncropland area** such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way, highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts, bridge abutments and approaches, utility substations, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas, fence rows, windbreaks and shelterbelts, paved or gravel surfaces, and established wildflower plantings where weed control is desired.

Pendulum AquaCap can also be used in bulb plantings, nonbearing fruit and nut tree nurseries, conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries and tree plantations for site preparation and maintenance. Applications can be made, but are not limited to, plant species listed on this label such as trees, shrubs, groundcovers, perennials, bulbs, ornamental grasses and bedding plants.

Pendulum AquaCap can be used **in and around field, liner and container ornamental production.**

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Pendulum AquaCap will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use in managed turf sites, landscape ornamentals and in other noncropland areas. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas.

The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will improve if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **Pendulum AquaCap** or **Pendulum AquaCap** tank-mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Over-application can result in crop stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants, and increase the possibility of plant damage from **Pendulum AquaCap**.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

GROUND-DRIVEN SPRAYER:

1. Fill tank one-half to three-quarters full with clean water.

2. Add **Pendulum AquaCap** to the partially filled tank while agitating and then fill the remainder of the tank with water.

3. MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION WHILE ADDING **PENDULUM AQUACAP** AND UNTIL SPRAYING IS COMPLETED. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.

If **Pendulum AquaCap** is to be used in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides, then follow directions on the labels of those products which recommend tank mixing.

BACKPACK SPRAYER:

Begin with a clean spray tank. Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean water and add the required amount of **Pendulum AquaCap** to the sprayer. Cap sprayer and agitate to ensure mixing. Uncap sprayer and finish filling tank to desired level. Cap sprayer and agitate once again. During application it is desirable to agitate the mixture on occasion to ensure mixing. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential before spraying is resumed.

LIQUID FERTILIZERS:

Prior to mixing, small quantities should always be tested using a simple jar test. Add the required amount of **Pendulum AquaCap** to a half filled spray tank while agitating, then add the fertilizer product. Complete filling spray tank to desired level.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

GROUND APPLICATIONS

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in sufficient water per acre to uniformly treat the area with a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Suggested spray volumes are 20 - 200 gpa for professional turfgrass, landscape and ornamental applications and 10-200 gpa for all other noncrop applications such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way or soft-residual bareground applications. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those recommended. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. Rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Avoid mechanically scrubbing until surface area is thoroughly rinsed. Treated turfgrass should be dry before entering to avoid staining onto non-treated surfaces.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Uniformly apply in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. Exercise caution to minimize drift. DO NOT apply during periods of gusty winds or when wind conditions favor drifting. Spray drift can cause injury to sensitive crops. It is recommended that a flagman or an automatic mechanical flagging unit on the aircraft be used to avoid overlapping and possible crop injury.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information presented below.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **WIND**, **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**, and **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Table 1.
RESIDENTIAL, GOLF COURSE, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS USES
Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control

		Pendulum AquaCap[1]		
Turfgrass Species	**Weeds**	**fl. oz.**	**pints**	**Comments**
COOL SEASON GRASSES		**Product per 1,000 sq. ft.**	**Product per acre**	
Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, fine Fescue, tall Ryegrass, perennial	crabgrass foxtail *Poa annua* barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed eveningprimrose hop clover	**All Turf Uses:** 1.1 to 1.6 oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pints/Acre (0.86 to 1.1 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) after 5-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	goosegrass	**Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only[2]:** 1.1 to 1.6 oz. **Golf Course, Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only:** 1.1 to 2.3 oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints 3.1 to 6.3 pints Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 3.1 pints/Acre (1.1 oz./ 1,000 sq. ft.) if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control after 5-8 weeks.
	cudweed *Poa annua* chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	**All Turf Uses:** 1.1 to 1.6 oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 3.1 to 4.2 pints/Acre (1.1 to 1.6 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) 5-8 weeks for extended *Poa annua* control.
Bentgrass or established *Poa annua*[3] (1/2 inch height or taller)	crabgrass foxtail *Poa annua* barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed eveningprimrose hop clover	**All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):** 1.1 oz.	3.1 pints Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pints/Acre (0.86 to 1.1 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) after 5-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	goosegrass	**All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):** 1.1 oz.	3.1 pints Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 3.1 pints/Acre (1.1 oz./ 1,000 sq. ft.) for extended goosegrass control after 5-8 weeks.
	cudweed *Poa annua* chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	**All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):** 1.1 to 1.6 oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.

Table 1. (cont.)

RESIDENTIAL, GOLF COURSE, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS USES

Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control (cont.)

		Pendulum AquaCap[1]		
Turfgrass Species	**Weeds**	**fl. oz.**	**pints**	**Comments**
WARM SEASON GRASSES		**Product per 1,000 sq. ft.**	**Product per acre**	
Bahiagrass Bermudagrass Buffalograss Centipedegrass Fescue, tall St. Augustinegrass Zoysiagrass	crabgrass foxtail *Poa annua* barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed eveningprimrose hop clover	**Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only:** 1.1 to 1.6 oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints	Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pints/Acre (0.86 to 1.1 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) after 5-8 weeks if necessary.
		Golf Course, Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only: 1.1 to 2.3 oz.	3.1 to 6.3 pints	
		Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.		
	goosegrass	**All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):** 1.1 oz.	3.1 pints	An additional application of 3.1 pt./Acre (1.1 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) may be made for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
		Apply prior to weed germination in spring. Make a second application at 3.1 pints (1.1 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) 5-8 weeks later.		
	cudweed *Poa annua* chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	**All Turf Uses:** 1.1 to 1.6 oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 3.1 to 4.2 pints/Acre (1.1 to 1.6 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) 5-8 weeks for extended *Poa annua* control.

[1] **DO NOT** exceed a maximum of 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) per acre per application for use on residential and sod farm turfgrass. **DO NOT** exceed a maximum rate of 6.3 pints (3.1 quarts) per acre per application for use on golf course turfgrass, commercial or other non-residential turfgrass.

[2] Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as home lawns, schools, parks and playgrounds.

[3] **Not for use** on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens or tees.

The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

To prevent establishment of weeds along the edges of treated area it may be necessary to overlap the spray three to six inches onto sidewalks or driveways, etc., to ensure effective application rates in these especially vulnerable sites. Where temporary discoloration of pavement is to be avoided, do not rub or scrub surface, rather rinse area immediately using a heavy spray of water to avoid staining. Treated turfgrass should be dry before entering to avoid staining onto non-treated surfaces.

TURFGRASS TANK MIXES

Pendulum AquaCap can be mixed with postemergence herbicides to control emerged weeds in non-residential turfgrasses. For annual grass control, applications can be made with **Drive® herbicide** or MSMA to control emerged weeds. Broadleaf weeds can be controlled using Trimec®, Three Way®, 2-4,D herbicides and other similar products.

Before tank mixing, a simple jar test is recommended to insure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **Pendulum AquaCap** and follow those that are most restrictive.

TURFGRASS RESTRICTIONS

- Use on well established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand. On turf that has been thinned or damaged due to winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for turf recovery prior to making an application.
- On newly planted areas, application should not be made until the turfgrass has filled in and has been mowed at least four times. Applications made to overseeded warm-season turfgrasses may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.
- Do not use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens and tees or injury may occur.
- Delay reseeding or winter overseeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last **Pendulum AquaCap** application.
- Delay sprigging turfgrass for five (5) months after application.

LANDSCAPE AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

Pendulum AquaCap can be incorporated into landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. Areas to be treated, such as mulch beds, parking areas and roadsides, fencelines and borders, and around statuary or monuments, should be free of emerged weeds before application. To remove emerged weeds either cultivate or tank mix **Pendulum AquaCap** with a postemergence product labeled for such use.

Not all ornamental species or cultivars of species can be tested for plant safety. Refer to the list of ornamental plant species found in this label. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used on plant species not listed on this label; however, testing a small number plants at the recommended rate and evaluating for suitability prior to a broad-use application is advised

Refer to **Table 2. Application Rates For Weed Control In Ornamental Plantings, Tree Plantations and Other Noncropland Areas**. Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with stone, wood, or other porous surfaces as staining may occur. Rinse surfaces immediately using a heavy spray of water to avoid staining

ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS AND TREE PLANTATIONS INCLUDING NON-CROPLAND AREAS

Pendulum AquaCap is recommended for grounds maintenance in noncropland areas, preemergence control of the weed species listed in and around established tree plantations for site preparation, and maintenance and conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries and pulpwood and fiber farms. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land. **Pendulum AquaCap** can also be used in Christmas trees and non-bearing fruit and nutcrops and vineyards established, or bulb and wildflower field plantings, in and around established ornamentals planted in noncropland areas such as highway rights-of-way and utility substations. Refer to **Table 2. Application Rates For Weed Control In Ornamentals Plantings, Tree Plantations and Other Noncropland Areas**.

Applications at planting or to established trees: When making an application at planting, it is important that slit closure be achieved to prevent **Pendulum AquaCap** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit or root stunting may occur. Refer to section on **Instructions and Restrictions in Landscape and Ornamental Plantings** prior to making an application.

For postemergence control of weeds, tank-mix combinations of **Pendulum AquaCap** plus **Vantage®**, Roundup®, Finale®, or other labeled herbicides are recommended. Refer to approved labeling for species recommendations. Recommended rates for the tank-mix compounds should be determined from the product labels of both **Pendulum AquaCap** and partner herbicides prior to use. Precaution must be exercised to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. **Pendulum AquaCap** plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum, however, use of combinations may restrict **Pendulum AquaCap** usage in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use and follow those that are most restrictive.

ORNAMENTAL BULBS

Pendulum AquaCap may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs listed under the **Perennial** section on the label (crocus, daffodil [narcissus], gladiolus, lilies, tulip, etc.). Apply **Pendulum AquaCap** prior to, during or after bulb emergence. If weeds have already germinated add a labeled postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds.

WILDFLOWERS

Pendulum AquaCap may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in plantings of wildflowers listed in the **Perennial** section on the label. Those perennial species noted (Black-eyed Susan, California Poppy, Coreopsis, Oxeye Daisy, etc.) have been evaluated for plant tolerance to applications of **Pendulum AquaCap** at 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) per acre. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be applied to established perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or wildflowers. For wildflowers being

established from seed, apply **Pendulum AquaCap** no sooner than 4 weeks after wildflowers have emerged but prior to weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, add a labeled postemergence product to control emerged weeds. Refer to all label restrictions prior to making an application.

Due to the diversity of species and varieties which exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to **Pendulum AquaCap** may vary greatly. Careful testing on desirable species is recommended to determine if area-wide applications can be made.

NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUTCROPS AND VINEYARDS

Pendulum AquaCap may be applied for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds on the following non-bearing crops:

Almond	Citrus	Olive	Pistachio
Apple	Fig	Peach	Plum
Apricot	Grape	Pear	Prune
Cherry	Nectarine	Pecan	Walnut, English

NON-CROPLAND WEED CONTROL

Pendulum AquaCap is recommended for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way, highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts, utility substations, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, windbreaks and shelterbelts.

INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED) TURF

Pendulum AquaCap will provide preemergence control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in **Weed Species Controlled** section of this label that might germinate in established grasses in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations or lots.

Apply before weeds germinate. A postemergence herbicide such as 2,4-D, **Drive**®, **Vantage**®, MSMA, or similar products may be tank mixed to control established weeds. Apply according to label instructions for the respective products and follow the most restrictive wording.

TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL

Pendulum AquaCap may be tank mixed with **Arsenal®**, **Sahara®**, **Plateau®**, **Vantage**, Roundup® PRO, Karmex®, Finale® or Oust® herbicides, diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bare ground or total vegetation control. **Pendulum AquaCap** can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. DO NOT tank mix with **Arsenal**, **Sahara** or **Plateau** in California.

Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Recommended rates should be determined from the product labels prior to use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions.

For Kochia control, combinations of **Pendulum AquaCap** with **Arsenal** or diuron are recommended if control has been a problem for other herbicides.

TABLE 2.

APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED CONTROL IN LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS, TREE PLANTATIONS, AND OTHER NONCROP AREAS*

For preemergence control of the weed species listed, apply **Pendulum AquaCap** at the following rates:

Length of Control	Pendulum AquaCap	Fluid Ounces Required to Treat 1,000 sq. ft.
Short Term Control (2-4 months)	2.1 Quarts/Acre	1.6 oz.
Long Term Control (6-8 months)	4.2 Quarts/Acre	3.2 oz.

*For all turfgrass weed control rates, refer to **Table 1** instructions. For extended weed control, repeat applications of **Pendulum AquaCap** can be made.

INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS[1]

LANDSCAPE AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Landscape Plantings[3]	1. DO NOT apply to newly-transplanted ornamentals until plants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around roots. 2. Apply as a directed or over-the-top spray. 3. It is recommended to use the lowest labeled rate when making applications to annuals. Repeat applications can be made for extended landscape weed control.
Ornamental Bulbs[2]	1. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be applied to bulb species listed on the label. 2. Apply prior to, during or after bulb emergence, but not during bloom.
Wildflowers[2]	1. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be applied in plantings of wildflowers listed on the label. Refer to specific instructions for rate and plant tolerance. 2. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply at 4 weeks after wildflowers have germinated, but prior to weed seed germination.

[1] Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **Pendulum AquaCap** or injury may occur.

[2]Do not treat plants grown for food or feed. Do not use treated plants for food or feed.

[3]It is recommended that before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for 1-2 months for plant damage prior to full-scale application.

HAND-HELD SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Use the table above to determine the amount of **Pendulum AquaCap** to be applied per 1,000 square feet. The amount of water used for the application is not critical but should be sufficient for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other hand-held equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1,000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** section of this label.

Pendulum AquaCap will not control established weeds. If weeds should germinate prior to activation of herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. Roundup® or Finale® herbicides) for the control of established weeds. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup or Finale over the top of desirable plants. A **Pendulum AquaCap** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Pendulum AquaCap** label.

The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled by preemergence treatments of **Pendulum AquaCap** at the above-recommended rates:

GRASSES CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bluegrass, Annual	*Poa annua*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass (from seed)	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colona*
Lovegrass (from seed)	*Eragrostis* spp.
Panicum, Browntop	*Panicum fasciculatum*
Panicum, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Sandbur, Field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*

GRASSES CONTROLLED (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sprangletop, Mexican	*Leptochloa uninervia*
Sprangletop, Red	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*
Woolly Cupgrass	*Eriochloa villosa*

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Burweed, Lawn	*Soliva pterosperma*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Chickweed, Common	*Stellaria media*
Chickweed, Mouseear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Clover, Hop	*Trifolium procumbens*
Cudweed	*Gnaphalium* spp.
Eveningprimrose	*Oenothera biennis*
Fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*
Filaree	*Erodium* spp.
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.
Punctureveine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purslane	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Speedwell, Corn	*Veronica arvensis*
Spurge, Annual	*Euphorbia* spp.
Spurge, Prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Woodsorrel, Yellow	*Oxalis stricta*
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	*Abutilon theophrasti*

COMMERCIAL ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Application Use Sites: Pendulum AquaCap can be used in and around field, liner and container ornamental production.

Pendulum AquaCap sprays are safe around and over the top of the established plants listed in **Table 4** of this label. However, not all

varieties or strains of the plant species listed have been tested. Refer to ornamental instructions and restrictions in this label prior to any application of **Pendulum AquaCap**. Unintentional consequences such as crop injury may result because of certain environmental or growing conditions, manner of use or application. Therefore, before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for plant damage prior to full-scale application.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Pendulum AquaCap will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use in ornamentals and vegetation control sites. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas.

The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will improve if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **Pendulum AquaCap** or **Pendulum AquaCap** tank-mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Over-application can result in crop stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants, and increase the possibility of plant damage from **Pendulum AquaCap**.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

GROUND-DRIVEN SPRAYER:

1. Fill tank one-half to three-quarters full with clean water.
2. Add **Pendulum AquaCap** to the partially filled tank while agitating and then fill the remainder of the tank with water.
3. MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION WHILE ADDING **PENDULUM AQUACAP** AND UNTIL SPRAYING IS COMPLETED. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.

If **Pendulum AquaCap** is to be used in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides, then follow directions on the labels of those products which recommend tank mixing.

BACKPACK SPRAYER:

Begin with a clean spray tank. Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean water and add the required amount of **Pendulum AquaCap** to the sprayer. Cap sprayer and agitate to ensure mixing. Uncap sprayer and finish filling tank to desired level. Cap sprayer and agitate once again. During application it is desirable to agitate the mixture on occasion to ensure mixing. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential before spraying is resumed.

LIQUID FERTILIZERS:

Prior to mixing, small quantities should always be tested using a simple jar test. Add the required amount of **Pendulum AquaCap** to a half filled spray tank while agitating; then add the fertilizer product. Complete filling spray tank to desired level.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in suggested spray volumes of 20-200 gpa for ornamental applications to uniformly treat the area with a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those recommended. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. Rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Avoid mechanically scrubbing until surface area is thoroughly rinsed using a heavy spray of water.

INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS[1] IN PRODUCTION ORNAMENTALS

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Newly-Transplanted Field-Grown Nursery Stock[2, 3]	1. DO NOT make over-the-top applications at time of field transplanting. Use shielded sprayer until plantings have been established for one (1) year or more in the field. 2. DO NOT apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Care must be taken to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where **Pendulum AquaCap** could come into contact with the roots. 3. DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. 4. Direct sprays away from grafted or budded tissue on transplants at all times.
Newly-Transplanted Container-Grown Nursery Stock[2,3]	1. DO NOT apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Care must be taken to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where **Pendulum AquaCap** could come into contact with the roots. 2. For container grown ornamentals, delay first application of the product to bareroot liners for two (2) weeks after transplanting. 3. DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. 4. Direct sprays away from grafted or budded tissue on transplants at all times.
Established Container, or Field-Grown Nursery Stock[2, 3]	1. DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. 2. Apply as a directed or over-the-top spray. 3 If newly budded or grafted rootstock, make an application using a shielded sprayer. 4. Care must be taken to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where **Pendulum AquaCap** could come into contact with the roots.
Bare Ground for Container Placement	1. Apply to soil then water in (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base), replace containerized ornamentals onto pad.
Greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.	DO NOT APPLY in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

[1]Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **Pendulum AquaCap** or injury may occur.
[2]It is recommended that before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for 1-2 months for plant damage prior to full-scale application.
[3]Do not treat plants grown for food or feed. Do not use treated plants for food or feed.
Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates For Weed Control In Production Ornamentals**.

ORNAMENTAL TANK MIXES

Emerged weeds in ornamentals can be controlled using tank mixes containing **Vantage**®, Roundup®, Finale®, Ornamec®, Gallery® or Princep® herbicides, and other similar products. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup or Finale over the top of ornamental plants.

Before tank mixing, a simple jar test is recommended to insure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **Pendulum AquaCap** and follow those that are most restrictive.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

Pendulum AquaCap is recommended for use in and around Christmas tree plantations. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be applied at planting or to established trees. When making an application at planting, it is important that slit closure be achieved to prevent **Pendulum AquaCap** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit or root stunting may occur.

For postemergence control of weeds, tank-mix combinations of **Pendulum AquaCap** plus **Vantage**, Roundup, Finale, or other labeled herbicides are recommended. Refer to approved labeling for species recommendations. Recommended rates for the tank-mix compounds should be determined from the product labels of both **Pendulum AquaCap** and partner herbicides prior to use. Precaution must be exercised to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. **Pendulum AquaCap** plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum; however, use of combinations may restrict **Pendulum AquaCap** usage in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use and follow those that Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates For Weed Control In Production Ornamentals**.

VEGETATION CONTROL IN ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION

Pendulum AquaCap is recommended for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as sign posts, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, and windbreaks and shelterbelts. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be tank mixed with **Vantage**, Roundup PRO, Karmex® or Finale herbicides, diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bare ground or total vegetation control, or can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Recommended rates should be determined from the product labels prior to use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions. Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates For Weed Control In Production Ornamentals**.

Table 3.
APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED CONTROL IN PRODUCTION ORNAMENTALS*

For preemergence control of the weed species listed, apply **Pendulum AquaCap** at the following rates:

Length of Control	Pendulum AquaCap	Fluid Ounces Required to Treat 1,000 sq. ft.
Short Term Control (2-4 months)	2.1 Quarts/Acre	1.6 oz.
Long Term Control (6-8 months)	4.2 Quarts/Acre	3.2 oz.

*For extended weed control, repeat applications of **Pendulum AquaCap** can be made.

HAND-HELD SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Use the table above to determine the amount of **Pendulum AquaCap** to be applied per 1,000 square feet. The amount of water used for the application is not critical but should be sufficient for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other hand-held equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1,000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** section of this label.

Pendulum AquaCap will not control established weeds. If weeds should germinate prior to activation of herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. Roundup® or Finale® herbicides) for the control of established weeds. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup or Finale over the top of desirable plants. A **Pendulum AquaCap** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Pendulum AquaCap** label.

The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled by preemergence treatments of **Pendulum AquaCap** at the above-recommended rates:

GRASSES CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bluegrass, Annual	*Poa annua*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*

GRASSES CONTROLLED (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass (from seed)	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colona*
Lovegrass (from seed)	*Eragrostis* spp.
Panicum, Browntop	*Panicum fasciculatum*
Panicum, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Sandbur, Field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sprangletop, Mexican	*Leptochloa uninervia*
Sprangletop, Red	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*
Woolly Cupgrass	*Eriochloa villosa*

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Burweed, Lawn	*Soliva pterosperma*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Chickweed, Common	*Stellaria media*
Chickweed, Mouseear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Clover, Hop	*Trifolium procumbens*
Cudweed	*Gnaphalium* spp.
Eveningprimrose	*Oenothera biennis*
Fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*
Filaree	*Erodium* spp.
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purslane	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Speedwell, Corn	*Veronica arvensis*

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Spurge, Annual	*Euphorbia* spp.
Spurge, Prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Woodsorrel, Yellow	*Oxalis stricta*
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	*Abutilon theophrasti*

Table 4. RECOMMENDED ORNAMENTAL SPECIES

Pendulum AquaCap sprays are safe around and over the top of the established plants listed below. Refer to **Ornamental Instructions and Restrictions** prior to application. Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates For Weed Control in Production Ornamentals**.

TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder, European Black	*Alnus glutinosa*
Apple	*Malus* spp.
Arborvitae, American	*Thuja occidentalis*
Arbutus	*Arbutus* spp.
Ash, Red	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
Ash, White	*Fraxinus americana*
Aspen, Bigtooth	*Populus grandidentata*
Aspen, Quaking	*Populus tremuloides*
Basswood	*Tilia* spp.
Birch, European Weeping	*Betula pendula*
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Buckeye, Red	*Aesculus pavia*
Cedar, White	*Thuja occidentalis*
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cherry, Black	*Prunus serotina*
Cherry, Choke	*Prunus virginiana*
Cherry, Kwanzan	*Prunus serrulata*
Cherry, Nanking	*Prunus tomentosa*
Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*
Crabapple	*Malus* spp.
Crepe Myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar	*Cryptomeria japonica*
Cypress, Bald	*Taxodium distichum*
Cypress, Leyland	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*
Dogwood, Flowering	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Korean	*Cornus kousa*
Dogwood, Silky	*Cornus amomum*

TREES (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Dogwood, Shrub	*Cornus* spp.
Elm	*Ulmus japonica*
Elm, Winged	*Ulmus alata*
Eucalyptus (Silver-dollar) tree	*Eucalyptus cinerea*
Fir, Balsam	*Abies balsamae*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Fir, White	*Abies concolor*
Franklinia	*Franklinia* spp.
Fringe tree	*Chlonenthus retusus*
Ginkgo	*Ginkgo biloba*
Gum, Black	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Gum, Sour	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Haw, Black	*Viburnum prunifolium*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.
Hemlock, Canada	*Tsuga canadensis*
Hemlock, Eastern	*Tsuga canadensis*
Holly, American	*Ilex opaca*
Honeylocust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Lilac, Common	*Syringa vulgaris*
Lilac, Japanese Tree	*Syringa reticulata*
Linden	*Tilia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Magnolia, Star	*Magnolia stellata*
Maidenhair Tree	*Ginkgo biloba*
Maple, Norway	*Acer platanoides*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Red	*Acer rubrum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Nannyberry, Rusty	*Viburnum rufidulum*
Oak, Chinquapin	*Quercus muehlenbergii*
Oak, Live	*Quercus virginiana*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus rubra*
Oak, Swamp Chestnut	*Quercus michauxii*
Oak, Water	*Quercus nigra*
Oak, White	*Quercus alba*

TREES (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Oak, Willow	*Quercus phellos*
Olive	*Olea europaea*
Palm, Date	*Phoenix* spp.
Palm, Fan	*Washingtonia* spp.
Palm, Pindo	*Butia* spp.
Palm, Washington	*Washingtonia* spp.
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford'
Pecan	*Carya illinoensis*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Italian Stone	*Pinus pinea*
Pine, Loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, Monterey	*Pinus radiata*
Pine, Red	*Pinus resinosa*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, White	*Pinus strobus*
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus cerasifera*
Poplar, Black	*Populus nigra*
Redcedar, Eastern	*Juniperus virginiana*
Redcedar, Western	*Thuja plicata*
Red Ironbark	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon* 'Rosea'
Redwood, Dawn	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
Sequoia, Giant	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier laevis*
Sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboreum*
Spruce, Colorado Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	*Picea glauca 'albertiana'*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Trachycarpus	*Trachycarpus* spp.
Tulip tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Walnut, Black	*Juglans nigra*
Willow, Weeping	*Salix babylonica*
Yellowwood	*Cladrastis lutea*

SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	*Abelia grandiflora*
Alder, Witch	*Fothergilla gardenii*
Aucuba, Gold	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* sp.
Bamboo, Heavenly	*Nandina domestica*
Barberry	*Berberis gladwynensis*
Barberry, Japanese	*Berberis thunbergii*
Blue Indigo Bush	*Dalea gregii*
Bottlebrush, Lemon	*Callistemon citrinus*
Boxwood, Common	*Buxus sempervirens*
Boxwood, Japanese	*Buxus microphylla*
Brittlebush	*Encelia farinosa*
Buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Cape Jasmine	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Cassia, Feathery	*Cassia artemisioides*
Cordyline	*Cordyline* spp.
Correa	*Correa* spp.
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster apiculatus*
Cotoneaster, Bayberry	*Cotoneaster dammeri*
Cotoneaster, Rock	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Cypress, Italian	*Cupressus sempervirens*
Cypress, Leyland	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*
Deutzia, Slender	*Deutzia gracilis*
Dogwood, Red Twig	*Cornus sericea*
Elaeagnus	*Elaeagnus ebbingei*
Escallonia	*Escallonia fradesii*
Euonymus	*Euonymus fortunei*
Euonymus, Golden	*Euonymus japonica*
Euonymus, Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Firethorn	*Pyracantha coccinea*
Forsythia, Border	*Forsythia intermedia*
Fragrant Olive	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Fuschia, California	*Zauschineria californica*
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Hawthorne, Indian	*Raphiolepis indica*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Holly, Chinese	*Ilex cornuta*

SHRUBS (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Holly, Japanese	*Ilex crenata*
Holly, Fosters	*Ilex attenuata* 'Fosteri'
Holly, Savannah	*Ilex attenuata*
Holly, Yaupon	*Ilex vomitoria*
Honeysuckle, Bush	*Diervilla lonicera*
Hopseed Bush	*Dodonaea viscosa*
Hopbush	*Dodonaea viscosa*
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Juniper	*Juniperus* sp.
Juniper, Chinese	*Juniperus chinensis v.* pfitzer
Juniper, Shore	*Juniperus conferta*
Juniper, Trailing	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Laurel, Cherry	*Prunus laurocerasus*
Laurel, Mountain	*Kalmia latifolia*
Laurel, Otto Luyken	*Prunus laurocerasus*
Laurel, Schipka	*Prunus schipkanensis*
Laurustinus	*Viburnum tinus*
Lavender, English	*Lavandula angustifolia*
Leucothoe	*Leucothoe fontanesiana*
Leucothoe, Coast	*Leucothoe axillaris*
Lilac, Cut-leaf	*Syringa laciniata*
Lily-of-the-Nile	*Agapanthus africanus*
Mahonia	*Mahonia aquifolium*
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Myrtle, Compact	*Myrtus communis*
Myrtle, Wax	*Myrica cerifera*
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Oregon Grape	*Mahonia aquifolium*
Osmanthus	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Palm, European Fan	*Chamaerops humilis*
Palm, Mediterranean Fan	*Chamaerops* spp.
Phlox, Prickly	*Leptodactylon californicum*
Photinia, Fraser	*Photinia x Fraseri*
Pieris, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Pine, Mugo	*Pinus mugo*
Plum, Natal	*Carissa grandiflora*
Privet, California	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*

SHRUBS (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Privet, Glossy	*Ligustrum lucidum*
Privet, Variegated	*Ligustrum sinensis*
Privet, Waxleaf	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Pyracantha	*Pyracantha coccinea*
Quince, Flowering	*Chaenomeles japonica*
Ranger, Texas	*Leucophyllum frutescens*
Redroot	*Ceanothus* spp.
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Robira	*Pittosporum tobira*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Spice Plant	*Illicium parviflorum*
Spiraea	*Spiraea vanhouttei*
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	*Spiraea X bumalda*
Spiraea, Japanese	*Spiraea japonica*
Sweet Bay	*Laurus nobilis*
Trumpet Bush	*Tecoma stans*
Verbena, Lemon	*Aloysia triphylla*
Viburnum	*Viburnum suspensum*
Vitex	*Vitex* spp.
Weigela	*Weigela florida*
Wild Lilac	*Ceanothus* spp.
Wisteria	*Wisteria* spp.
Xylosma	*Xylosma congestum*
Yellowbells	*Tecoma stans*
Yew *	*Taxus media*
Yew, Japanese*	*Taxus cuspidata*
Yew, Southern*	*Podocarpus macrophyllus*
Yucca, Adam's Needle	*Yucca filamentosa*
Yucca, Weeping	*Yucca pendula*

*Applications of **Pendulum AquaCap** should not be made during spring growth or injury to terminals may occur.

GROUND COVERS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ajuga	*Ajuga reptans*
Baby Sun Rose	*Aptenia cordifolia*
Beach Strawberry	*Fragaria chiloensis*
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*
Cinquefoil, Spring	*Potentilla verna*
Coyotebrush, Dwarf	*Baccharis pitularis*
Daisy, Trailing African	*Osteospermum fruticosum*
Dymondia	*Dymondia margaretae*
Gazania	*Gazania splendens*
Iceplant, Large Leaf	*Carpobrotus edulis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Geranium	*Pelargonium peltatum*
Jasmine, Asiatic	*Trachelospermum asiaticum*
Jasmine, Primrose	*Jasminum mesnyi*
Jessamine, Carolina	*Gelsemium sempervirens*
Manzanita, Bearberry	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
Miscanthus	*Miscanthus* spp.
Mondograss	*Ophiopogon japonica*
Morning glory	*Convolvulus* spp.
Myoporum	*Myoporum parviflolium*
Pachysandra	*Pachysandra terminalis*
Potentilla	*Potentilla fruticosa*
Red Apple	*Aptenia cordifolia*
Rosemary	*Rosemarinus officinalis*
Rose-Of-Sharon	*Hypericum calycinum*
Sand Strawberry	*Fragaria chiloensis*
Sedum	*Sedum spurium*
St. Johnswort, Creeping	*Hypericum calycinum*
Stonecrop	*Sedum spurium*
Verbena, Peruvian	*Verbena peruviana*
Vervain	*Verbena peruviana*
Vetch, Crown	*Vicia sativa*
Vinca	*Vinca minor*
Wintercreeper	*Euonymous fortunei*

PERENNIALS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acacia	*Acacia redolens*
Asparagus	*Asparagus* spp.
Aster, New York	*Aster novi-belgii*
Aster, Stokes	*Stokesia laevis*
Astilbe (False Spirea)	*Astilbe* spp.
Avens	*Geum triflorum*
Baby's Breath	*Gypsophila elegans*
Baby's Breath	*Gypsophila paniculata*
Beard-Tongue	*Penstemon* spp.
Bellflower	*Campanula* spp.
Bellflower, Willow	*Campanula persicifolia*
Bird of Paradise	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*
Black-eyed Susan†	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower†	*Gaillardia aristata*
Blanket Flower†	*Gaillardia x grandiflora*
Bleeding Heart	*Dicentra spectabilis*
Butterfly Weed	*Asclepias tuberosa*
California Poppy	*Eschscholzia california*
Calla Lily	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*
Canna, Common Garden	*Canna generalis* 'Lucifer'
Carex	*Carex* spp.
Chincherinchee	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides*
Clover, Crimson†	*Trifolium incarnatum*
Columbine	*Aquilegia* 'McKana Giant'
Columbine	*Aquilegia x hybrida*
Coreopsis (tickseed) †	*Coreopsis lanceolata*
Crinum Lily	*Crinum* spp.
Crocus	*Crocus* spp.
Daffodil	*Narcissus* spp.
Daylily	*Hemerocallis* spp.
Fairy Duster	*Calliandra eriophylla*
Fern, Asparagus	*Asparagus officinalis*
Fern, Boston	*Nephrolepis exaltata*
Fern, Hay-scented	*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*
Fern, Leatherleaf*	*Rumohra adiantiformis*
Fortnight Lily	*Moraea* spp.
Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*
Freesia	*Freesia x hybrida*

PERENNIALS (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Gaillardia	*Gaillardia pulchella*
Geum	*Geum* spp.
Gladiolus	*Gladiolus* spp.
Heather, Dwarf	*Calluna vulgaris*
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
Indian Blanket†	*Gaillardia pulchella*
Iris, Japanese	*Iris kaemphera*
Lantana, Weeping	*Lantana montevidensis*
Leopards Bane	*Doronicum cordatum*
Lily	*Lillium* spp.
Liriope, Big Blue	*Liriope muscari*
Liriope, Creeping	*Liriope spicata*
Liriope, Variegated	*Liriope muscari*
Moonbeam	*Coreopsis verticillata*
Montbretia	*Crocosmia crocosmiiflora*
Mugwort, Western	*Artemesia ludoviciana*
Nightshade	*Solanum* spp.
Orchid, Peacock	*Acidanthera bicolor*
Oxeye Daisy†	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Palm, Areca	*Chysalidocarpus lutescens*
Palm, Pygmy Date	*Phoenix roebelence*
Palm, Washington	*Washington robusta*
Peony, Chinese	*Paeonia lactiflora*
Purple Coneflower†	*Echinacea purpurea*
Purple Gay-feather	*Liatris pycnostachys*
Purple Loosestrife	*Lythrum virgatum*
Rodgersia	*Rodgersia henricie*
Rosemary	*Rosmarinus officinalis*
Sedge	*Carex* spp.
Shasta Daisy†	*Chrysanthemum x superbum*
Statice	*Limonium latifolia*
Statice, German	*Goniolimon tartaricum*
Sweet Flag	*Acorus calamus*
Tickseed†	*Coreopsis lanceolata*
Texas Bluebonnet	*Lupinus texenis*
Tulip	*Tulipa* spp.
Wonder Flower	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides*

PERENNIALS (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Yarrow†	*Achillea millefolium*
Zephyr Lily	*Zephyranthes* spp.

*Applications of **Pendulum AquaCap** to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

†These plants have shown tolerance to **Pendulum AquaCap** applications of 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) in wildflower plantings established from seed.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Beach Grass	*Ammophila breviligulata*
Fescue, Blue	*Festuca ovina*
Fescue, Sheep	*Festuca ovina*
Fountain Grass	*Pennisetum setaceum*
Pampas Grass	*Cortaderia selloana*
Reed Canary Grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*
Reed, Giant	*Arundo* spp.
Ribbon Grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*
Tufted Hair Grass	*Deschampsia caespitosa*

BEDDING PLANTS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ageratum	*Ageratum houstonianum*
Alyssum*	*Alyssum saxatile*
Anemone, Poppy-flowered	*Anemone coronaria*
Artemesia	*Artemesia* spp.
Balloonflower	*Platycodon grandiflorum*
Begonia*	*Begonia* spp.
Cabbage, Ornamental	*Brassica olereacea*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Cast-Iron Plant	*Aspidistra elatior*
China Aster*	*Callistephus chinensis*
Crocosmia, Montebretia	*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*
Dahlia*	*Dahlia* spp.
Dianthus	*Dianthus barbatus*
Dusty Miller	*Senecio cineraria*
Gayfeather	*Liatris* spp.
Gazania, Treasure Flower	*Gazania rigens*
Gazania, Trailing	*Gazania rigens leucolaena*
Gloxinia	*Gloxinia simningia*
Kale, Ornamental	*Brassica napus*

BEDDING PLANTS (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Marigold, African	*Tagetes erecta*
Moss Rose*	*Portulaca grandiflora*
Mum, Garden	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Periwinkle*	*Vinca major*
Periwinkle, Rose	*Catharanthus roseus*
Petunia*	*Petunia* spp.
Plumosa Cockscomb	*Celosia cristata*
Portulaca*	*Portulaca grandiflora*
Salvia*	*Salvia splendens*
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus*
Statice*	*Limonium* spp.
Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Vinca*	*Vinca major*

*Application of **Pendulum AquaCap** should not be made sooner than four weeks after transplanting for these annuals. Use the lower labeled rate.

Pendulum AquaCap may be used on plant species not listed on this label. The suitability for such uses should be determined by treating a small number of such plants at the recommended rate. Treated plants should be evaluated 1-2 months following treatment for possible injury.

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